

## The Honorable Richard A. Jones

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

EVAN JAMES POLK, a/k/a JAMES MOZROK, an individual,

**Plaintiff,**

V.

LEONID GONTMAKHER, and JANE DOE GONTMAKHER, husband and wife, and the marital community composed thereof; CANNEX CAPITAL HOLDINGS, INC., a Canadian corporation; NORTHWEST CANNABIS SOLUTIONS, d/b/a NWCS425.COM, a Washington cannabis licensee; JOHN DOES 1-10 and JANE DOES 1-10, husbands and wives, and the martial communities composed thereof; and XYC LLCs 1-10.

### Defendants.

Case No. 2:18-cv-01434-RAJ

## **ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS**

This matter comes before the Court on Defendant Leonid Gontmakher's Motion to Dismiss (Dkt. # 6). Defendants Cannex Capital Holdings, Inc. and Northwest Cannabis Solutions d/b/a NWCS425.com join the Motion. Dkt. # 14. Having considered the

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1 submissions of the parties, the relevant portions of the record, and the applicable law, the  
2 Court finds that oral argument is unnecessary. For the reasons stated below, Defendant's  
3 Motion is GRANTED.

4 **I. BACKGROUND**

5 The following is taken from Plaintiff's Complaint (Dkt. # 1), which is assumed to  
6 be true for the purposes of this motion to dismiss.<sup>1</sup> *Sanders v. Brown*, 504 F.3d 903, 910  
7 (9th Cir. 2007). Plaintiff Evan James Polk ("Mr. Polk" or "Plaintiff") and Defendant  
8 Leonid Gontmakher ("Mr. Gontmakher" or "Defendant") are in the cannabis business. In  
9 late 2012 or early 2013, Mr. Gontmakher approached Mr. Polk about starting a cannabis  
10 growing and processing business in Washington. Dkt. # 1 at ¶ 3.2. At the time,  
11 Washington voters had just passed Initiative 502 regulating the production, distribution,  
12 and sale of marijuana and removing related state criminal and civil penalties—codified in  
13 the Washington Uniform Controlled Substances Act as RCW § 69.50.

14 Under RCW § 69.50, individuals or entities intending to produce, process, or  
15 distribute cannabis must obtain either a producer/processor license or a retail license from  
16 the Liquor and Cannabis Board ("LCB"). RCW § 69.50.325. There are, of course,  
17 restrictions to who can obtain these licenses. Individuals with a criminal history are  
18 generally restricted from obtaining a license if they have 8 or more points under the  
19 LCB's point system. WAC 314-55-040. Felony convictions are assigned 12 points,  
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21 <sup>1</sup> As an initial matter, the Court notes that Mr. Polk submitted a factual declaration in  
22 support of his Opposition. Dkt. # 16. A court typically cannot consider evidence beyond  
23 the four corners of the complaint, without converting the motion to a motion for summary  
24 judgment. *Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 688 (9th Cir. 2001). There are two  
25 exceptions to this rule: (1) the court may consider a document to which the complaint  
26 refers if the document is central to the party's claims and its authenticity is not in  
question, and (2) the court may consider evidence subject to judicial notice. *Id.* at 688.  
Because Mr. Polk's declaration does not meet either of the exceptions, the Court declines  
to consider the declaration in ruling on this motion.

1 while misdemeanors are assigned 4 or 5 points. WAC 314-55-040(1). During the  
2 application process, prior state or federal convictions may be considered for mitigation on  
3 an individual basis. WAC 314-55-040(3)(b).

4 Mr. Polk and Mr. Gontmakher initially launched their growing operation from a  
5 relative's house. Dkt. # 1 at ¶ 3.4. After the new cannabis regulations were promulgated,  
6 they decided to purchase a producer/processor license. Dkt. # 1 at ¶ 3.3. But they soon  
7 ran into a problem. Prior to starting the business with Mr. Gontmakher, Mr. Polk pled  
8 guilty to possession of marijuana with intent to dispense in Virginia (a felony), and  
9 possession of drugs in Nevada (a misdemeanor). Dkt. # 7, Exs. A-C. As such, he was  
10 prohibited from obtaining a producer or processor license under WAC 314-55-040(3)(b),  
11 absent mitigation of his criminal convictions. After Mr. Polk and Mr. Gontmakher  
12 realized that Mr. Polk could not be listed as an owner of their licensed business,  
13 Northwest Cannabis Solutions ("NWCS"), they agreed to move forward with the  
14 business anyway, orally agreeing to be "equal partners" in their cannabis growing  
15 venture. *Id.* at ¶ 3.5. They ultimately agreed that Mr. Polk would receive a 30%  
16 ownership interest in NWCS, Mr. Gontmakher would receive a 30% interest, and the  
17 other investors would receive a 40% interest. *Id.* at ¶ 3.10. Mr. Polk's "interest" would  
18 be held in the name of one of Mr. Gontmakher's relatives. *Id.*

19 Over time, Mr. Polk explored different ways to make his interest in NWCS legal.  
20 Dkt. # 1 at ¶¶ 3.11–3.12, 3.17, 3.20. Although these efforts were unsuccessful, he stayed  
21 with NWCS at Mr. Gontmakher's encouragement. Dkt. # 1 at ¶ 3.16. Finally, in  
22 September 2015, Mr. Polk left NWCS. Dkt. # 1 at ¶ 3.28. After his departure, Mr.  
23 Gontmakher disputed what he owed Mr. Polk for his alleged interest in NWCS. *Id.* at ¶  
24 3.29. As a result, in 2018, Mr. Polk sued Mr. Gontmakher, NWCS, and the other  
25 investors in NWCS, alleging, among other things, that he is entitled to an ownership  
26 interest in NWCS and past and future profits. Dkt. # 1. Mr. Gontmakher moves to

1 dismiss causes of action one to four, and cause of action six, for failure to state a claim  
2 under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

3 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

4 **A. FRCP 12(b)(6)**

5 Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) permits a court to dismiss a complaint for failure to state a  
6 claim. The court must assume the truth of the complaint's factual allegations and credit  
7 all reasonable inferences arising from those allegations. *Sanders v. Brown*, 504 F.3d 903,  
8 910 (9th Cir. 2007). A court "need not accept as true conclusory allegations that are  
9 contradicted by documents referred to in the complaint." *Manzarek v. St. Paul Fire &*  
10 *Marine Ins. Co.*, 519 F.3d 1025, 1031 (9th Cir. 2008). Instead, the plaintiff must point to  
11 factual allegations that "state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." *Bell Atl.*  
12 *Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 568 (2007). If the plaintiff succeeds, the complaint  
13 avoids dismissal if there is "any set of facts consistent with the allegations in the  
14 complaint" that would entitle the plaintiff to relief. *Id.* at 563; *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S.  
15 662, 678 (2009).

16 **III. DISCUSSION**

17 **A. Federal Law Precludes Enforcement of the Agreement**

18 In the absence of a federal statute or treaty, a federal court sitting in diversity  
19 generally applies the law of the forum state. *Erie R. R. Co. v. Tompkins*, 304 U.S. 64  
20 (1938). But where it is alleged that an agreement violates a federal statute, courts look to  
21 federal law. See *Kelly v. Kosuga*, 358 U.S. 516, 519 (1959) ("the effect of illegality  
22 under a federal statute is a matter of federal law"). Contracts that violate a federal statute  
23 are illegal and unenforceable. *Kaiser Steel Corp. v. Mullins*, 455 U.S. 72 (1982). Here,  
24 Mr. Polk alleges that he is entitled to an ownership interest in NWCS. Dkt. # 1 at ¶¶  
25 3.37, 3.40, 3.42, 3.44. Under the Federal Controlled Substances Act ("CSA"), however,  
26 the production, distribution, and sale of marijuana remains illegal. 21 U.S.C. § 801 *et*

1       seq. So any agreement giving Mr. Polk an equity interest in NWCS is illegal under  
2       federal law.

3           Mr. Polk argues that the CSA is not an absolute bar to enforcement where the  
4       requested remedy does not require a violation of the CSA. Dkt. # 17 at 10 (citing  
5       *Bassidji v. Goe*, 413 F.3d 928 (9th Cir. 2005) (“Nuanced approaches to the illegal  
6       contract defense, taking into account such considerations as the avoidance of windfalls or  
7       forfeitures, deterrence of illegal conduct, and relative moral culpability, remain viable in  
8       federal court … as long as the relief ordered does not mandate illegal conduct.”). The  
9       Court agrees. However, Mr. Polk’s characterization that he is only requesting monetary  
10      damages is inconsistent with his Complaint. Mr. Polk is not requesting monetary  
11      damages that can be obtained legally. He is asserting an equity interest in NWCS and a  
12      right to its past and future profits. Dkt. # 1 at ¶¶ 3.37, 3.40, 3.42, 3.44. NWCS is a  
13      company that produces/processes marijuana. Dkt. # 1 at ¶ 1.4. Thus, awarding Mr. Polk  
14      an ownership interest in, or profits from, NWCS contravenes federal law.

15           **B. Washington Law Precludes Enforcement of the Agreement**

16           Even if the Court could enforce the agreement under federal law, Mr. Polk’s  
17      agreement is also illegal under Washington law. He admits as much. Dkt. # 1 at ¶ 3.7.  
18      Still, he argues, the Court should enforce the agreement because he is the less “morally  
19      guilty” party under the doctrine of *in pari delicto*. Dkt. # 17 at 13-16. At its core, *in pari  
20     delicto* is based on public policy considerations such as whether the court’s decision is  
21      likely to prevent future illegal transactions and whether the public good will be enhanced.  
22      *Golberg v. Sanglier*, 96 Wash. 2d 874, 883, amended, 96 Wash. 2d 874 (1982)  
23      (“Ultimately, a decision as to whether a party is *in pari delicto* relies on public policy  
24      considerations … [t]he fundamental concern that should guide a court in making its  
25      decision is whether the ‘public good (will be) enhanced.’ ”).

1       Here, the Court finds that the public good is not served by enforcing this  
2 agreement. *Id.* at 883. The purpose of Initiative 502 was to take “marijuana out of the  
3 hands of illegal drug organizations and bring it under a tightly regulated, state-licensed  
4 system ...” *Haines-Marchel v. Washington State Liquor & Cannabis Bd.*, 406 P.3d 1199,  
5 1218 (Wash. Ct. App. 2017), *review denied*, 191 Wash. 2d 1001 (2018), *cert. denied*, 139  
6 S. Ct. 1383 (2019). Enforcing Mr. Polk’s agreement undermines this purpose by  
7 allowing him to profit from an illegal agreement intentionally forged outside the bounds  
8 of the state regulatory system.

9       The Court sympathizes with Mr. Polk’s plight. He helped to build a successful  
10 business from the ground up and is now being deprived of the fruits of his labors. Dkt. #  
11 1 at ¶ 3.34. But this is a crisis of his own making. Mr. Polk’s interest in NWCS was  
12 illegal from the very beginning and he knew it. Dkt. # 1 at ¶ 3.7. As he notes, there was  
13 a legal path to obtain the license, he just chose not to pursue it. Dkt. # 17 at 4. The Court  
14 will not enforce an illegal contract. Because Mr. Polk’s claims are based on an  
15 unenforceable agreement, the Court finds that he has failed to state a claim under Fed. R.  
16 Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

17 **IV. CONCLUSION**

18       For the foregoing reasons, Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a  
19 Claim is **GRANTED**. Dkt. # 6. Plaintiff shall have **ten days** from the date of this Order  
20 to file an amended pleading or the Court will dismiss this action.

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22       DATED this 28th day of August, 2019.

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The Honorable Richard A. Jones  
United States District Judge